

Erratum

Erratum: Forny-Germano et al., “Alzheimer’s Disease-Like Pathology Induced by Amyloid- β Oligomers in Nonhuman Primates”

In the article “Alzheimer’s Disease-Like Pathology Induced by Amyloid- β Oligomers in Nonhuman Primates,” by Leticia Forny-Germano, Natalia M. Lyra e Silva, André F. Batista, Jordano Brito-Moreira, Matthias Gralle, Susan E. Boehnke, Brian C. Coe, Ann Lablans, Suelen A. Marques, Ana Maria B. Martinez, William L. Klein, Jean-Christophe Houzel, Sergio T. Ferreira, Douglas P. Munoz, and Fernanda G. De Felice, which was published in the October 8, 2014 issue on pages 13629–13643, the authors report that an image from Figure 4, panel A, was inadvertently duplicated when the figure was assembled for publication. During a detailed investigation of the figure, the authors further reanalyzed all excel spreadsheets used to build the graph shown in Figure 4, panel B. The authors became aware that the number of animals used in the analysis differed from what had been stated in the legend. The legend to corrected Figure 4 has been revised to reflect this point. The authors regret these errors. The online version has been corrected.

The revised legend for Figure 4 is as follows:

Distribution of A β O in the brains of macaques and rats that received intracerebroventricular injections of A β O. **A**, Representative images of brains regions with A β O-positive neurons (red) in rats. Cell nuclei were labeled with DAPI. Scale bar, 20 μ m. **B**, Semiquantitative comparative analysis of A β O-positive cells in distinct brain regions analyzed in rats and macaques. Macaques, $n = 3$. Rats, $n = 3$ for anterior parietal cortex, frontal cortex, occipital cortex, and cerebellar cortex; $n = 2$ for basal ganglia, dentate gyrus of the hippocampus (DG), amygdala, and thalamus. Bars represent averages \pm SEM. Student’s t test; * $p \leq 0,05$; ** $p < 0,01$.

The revised Figure 4:

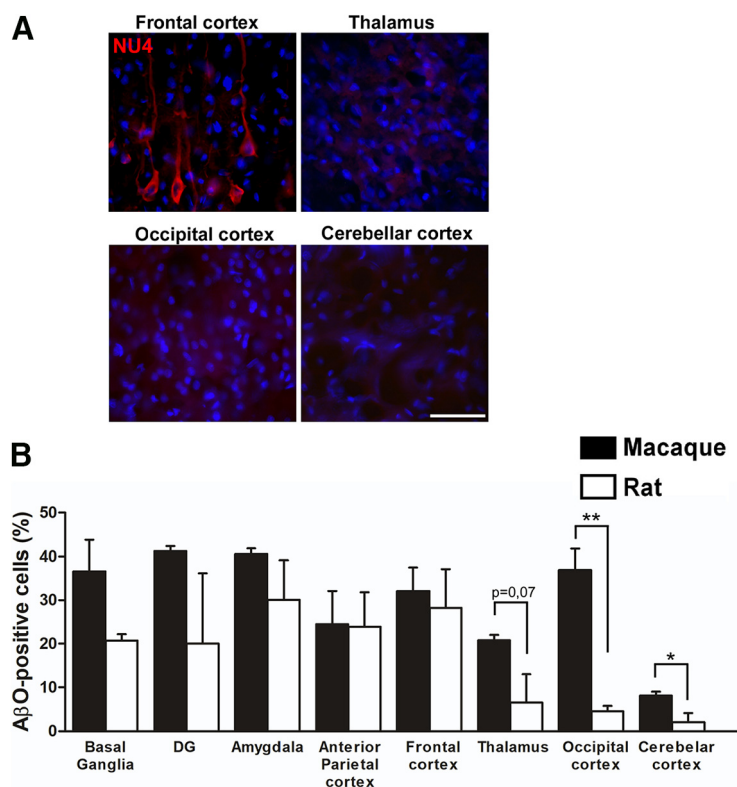


Figure 4.